

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6227 第七百二十六號

日八月初十午正精光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1877.

壹拜禮

號二十月壹十英

港香

PRICE \$1^{1/2} PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

TO BE LET.

AUCTIONS.

INTIMATIONS.

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ARRIVALS.
November 9, DIOMED, British str., 1241; Jackson, Liverpool 20th September, General BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

November 10, CUPLESS, British gun-vessel, 774; E. J. Church, Foochow 7th November.

November 10, CHINA, German steamer, 648, J. G. ACKERMANN, Shanghai November 6th, General SIEMSEN & Co.

November 10, WEST STANLEY, Brit. steamer, 993; J. Rudeinian, Saigon 4th November, Rice and Cotton.—ORDER.

November 10, COLOMBO, British bark, 834, H. Schlesien, Macassar 12th September, General CHINER.

November 11, PAPILLON, French bark, 438; Gouin, Newchwang 26th October, Beans.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

November 11, HALLOWEEN, British str., 277, J. C. Abbott, Tamsui 8th Nov., Army 9th and Swatow 10th, Treasury, Tea, and Sundries.—D. LAPEAUX & Co.

November 11, VISCOUNT MACDOUGAL, British 3-m. sloop, 239, W. Wright, Haiphong 24th October, Rice—Hing-sing-tse.

November 11, F. H. DAWSON, German bark, 623; Voratz, Kajing 16th Oct., Timber.—CHINESE.

November 11, SHEN-CHU, Chinese revenue cruiser, Wade, Canton 11th November.

November 11, ENNESLADE, British str., 305, E. Cullen, Amoy 10th Nov., General J. Y. V. SHAW.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
NOVEMBER 10TH.

Japan, German 3-m. schooner, for Mauchin; H. S. Stanford, Amer. bark, for New York.

Norma, British steamer, for Swatow.

Yester, British steamer, for East Coast.

DEPARTURES.

November 10, AMOY, British steamer, for Shanghai.

November 10, LORD OF THE ISLES, British bark, for Takao.

November 10, SAN LORENZO, Spanish brig, for Manila.

November 10, EMU, Spanish steamer, for Manila.

November 10, JAPAN, German 3-masted sloop, for Manila.

November 10, CHINA, German steamer, for Canton.

November 10, WOODVILLE, British bark, for London.

November 10, GENEVIEVE, French bark, for Singapore.

November 11, MARIA CHARLOTTE, French bark, for Saigon.

November 11, NORMA, British steamer, for Swatow.

November 11, PEKI, Ger. brig, for Keeling.

November 11, YESSO, British str., for East Coast.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Diomed, str., from Liverpool—Mr. Angus White and 2 Europeans for Hongkong, and 260 "Chinese."

Per China, str., from Shanghai—2 Europeans and 39 "Chinese."

Per Enneslae, str., from Amoy—168 Chinese.

Per Haiphong str., from Tamsui &c.—Mr. Ho-chang-yih and 57 Chinese.

Per Viscount Macduff, from Haiphong—2 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Amoy, str., for Shanghai—Mr. R. E. Bridgeman, late Commissioner of Customs, Liverpool, and Mr. George 2 Europeans, both and 25 Chinese.

Per Norma, str., for Swatow—250 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The French bark *Papillon* reports left Newchwang on 26th October, and had N.E. winds and a very strong current throughout the whole passage.

The German bark *F. H. Dawson* reports left Rajau on 16th October. The first part of the passage light winds and calms. Along the Perlawan Shaws and up the Cina Sea heavy N.E. seas and moonbow.

The British steamship *Colombia* reports left Amoy on 12th October. From Foochow had light S.W. winds and strong N.E. seas and moonbow throughout the whole passage.

The British steamship *Diamond* reports left Liverpool on 20th October, and had fine moonbow and fine weather throughout. In Amoy, H.M.S. *Mropic* steamers *Douglas* and *Neptune*. The steamship *Glaucus* was to leave Amoy on the 11th at 4 o'clock p.m.

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The British steamship *Viceroy Macduff* reports left Amoy on 16th October. The first part of the voyage had fine N.E. winds to the South of Hainan; from thence steady winds to North Danger; from thence to port light variable winds and a strong S.W. current. Sighted the Scarborough Shoal on 6th November. Passed a bark 30 miles North of the Scarborough Shoal.

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NOTICE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

For 1878.

(With which has been incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

The PUBLISHER requests that those Firms who have not yet returned the Printed Forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be kind enough to do so WITHOUT DELAY. Any Persons who have recently arrived, or to whom Printed Forms have not been forwarded, are desired to send their Names and Addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, November 12th, 1877.

NOTICE.

I T is hereby notified that I have placed M. R. CHATTETON WILCOX IN CHARGE OF THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING BUSINESS carried on at the Daily Press Office from this date, and it is further noticed that Mr. WILCOX has entered into an Agreement with me as LESSEE of that BUSINESS, to commence on the 1st January, 1878.

YORICK JONES MURROW,

his successors

Hongkong, 7th November, 1877.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS PERFORMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMAN; AND AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [5]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and on those business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1877.

THE Dutch Authorities in Achene are obviously very anxious to induce Chinese to immigrate and settle there. The Assistant Resident has, it seems, been conferring with the Chinese headmen at Kotta Rajah for the purpose of making arrangements for allocating small portions of land to Chinese immigrants there, and it is stated that proposals to effect this will be made to the Government at Batavia. The object is, of course, to obtain a settled Chinese population at Kotta Rajah. The Dutch know that the Chinese are peaceful and industrious, and that they will prove an element of strength to them against the Malays. At present, too, vast tracts of fertile country in the newly conquered parts of Aceh are lying waste and uncultivated, which under Chinese industry and labour would soon become transformed into productive plantations and gardens. The original inhabitants have almost wholly deserted the country, and it is problematical whether they will ever return in any numbers. A country without a population of little use, and the Batavian Government is therefore naturally desirous of attracting Chinese settlers to Aceh. Both for industry and orderliness the Chinese are incomparably preferable to the Malays at the best of times. The Dutch fully recognise this fact, and the knowledge of it is pretty good guarantee for the just treatment of Chinese in Sumatra, at all events by the Government. Some of the Dutch planters certainly have gained a bad name for their harsh treatment of native labourers, but those Chinese who go to Aceh to settle on ground allotted by the Government have no cause to fear oppression or ill-treatment. Neither should we imagine have the coolies who enter into Government employ. But in view of the emigration which is likely to set in for Aceh, and considering the number of Chinese already resident in Java and Sumatra, it is evidently advisable for the Government of Peking to send a Chinese Consul to Batavia to watch over the interests of his fellow countrymen in different parts of Netherlands Indies. The Chinese Government has shown a great indisposition to carry out its new programme, in which the appointment of Ministers-Resident and Consuls to foreign countries figured conspicuously, and we strongly suspect that but for the imperative necessity existing for the fulfilment of the stipulations of the Chefoo Convention, not a single Minister or Consul would have been despatched from the shores of China. If anything had been needed to demonstrate the necessity for the appointment of Representatives to foreign countries to protect Chinese interests, we should have thought the report of the Cuba Commission would have convinced the Chinese Government. But the rulers of China are either profoundly indifferent to the welfare of those of their countrymen who go to seek their fortune in foreign lands, or are culpably negligent of their duties. They must be well aware that every Chinaman who quits the shores of the Flower Land in search of the competence denied to him at home thereby does his country a service. He not only makes a vacancy in

the overcrowded labour market in his native place, but he immediately becomes a larger customer for Chinese produce. A great part of British wealth is derived from her colonies. The man who at home is perhaps a burden on the community, is, when settled in a colony, an import and consumer of British manufactures and helps to keep going the great industries of his native land. Similarly the Chinese, wherever they go, import great quantities of goods of all sorts from their native country. scarcely a vessel leaves here or Shanghai for California or Australia without carrying a very large proportion of cargo for the Chinese resident in those countries. But the Chinese Government is not interested in political economy if it holds fast by tradition and scorns to take note of anything so trivial as the emigration of coolies. The mandarins are glad enough to get a returned native who has amassed money abroad into their clutches and squeezes part of his hard earnings out of him, but they fail to recognise the claims of Chinese men in foreign lands to protection against oppression. It is high time that the Chinese Government took steps to carry out in good earnest its declared intention of appointing Ministers and Consuls to foreign countries. It would also be as well for it to take formal cognisance of the Chinese immigration, and endeavour to put it on an improved basis. At present emigration from China is almost entirely confined to the male sex. The emigrants should be encouraged to take their wives and families whenever possible, and to make up their minds to settle in the country of their adoption. This is, we believe, what the Batavian Authorities wish to bring about, had by making allotments of ground to the Chinese they hope to attract permanent residents. In most countries the Chinese emigrant is purely a bird of passage, without the remotest intention or desire to settle. The land may be good and pleasant, the laws mild and just, but like Golosius's Traveller, "where'er he goes, whatever realm he goes," his heart untroubled fondly turns to the home of his childhood. It does not follow, however, that this homesickness will always be a characteristic of the Chinese, and it is properly encouraged, we believe that they might be induced to settle permanently in countries with climates resembling that of China.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held this afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

Amongst the passengers per steamship *Anady* Saturday for Shanghai was Mr. E. E. Breton, late Commissioner of Customs at Canton. It is rumoured that he has gone North to succeed Mr. Mart.

We notice by the Singapore Times that Sir William Holman, like Mr. Hennessy here, was only provided with a Lieutenant-Governor's commission when he arrived at Singapore. The Colonial Office is evidently not improving.

The maximum temperature at the Peak during the past week, as recorded in Saturday's *Gazette*, was 75.5, the minimum 64.0; at the Hartree's Master's Office, Praya West, the maximum was 83.0 and the minimum 63.5. No rain fell during the week.

From a table of meteorological observations taken at the Government Lookout Hospital by Dr. Ayres, and published in the *Gazette* of Saturday, it appears that 1.59 inches of rain fell in the month of October, compared with one inch in the corresponding month of last year, and 3.25 inches in October, 1875.

On Saturday morning a regular gale was said in the Circular to have been experienced by the vessel, "Fader Burghausen," owned by two other priests, for the son of the late Rev. Father Domingo Davazo. The gale was very well attended, great respect being paid for the memory of the departed father, who was Portuguese chaplain for this Colony for some time. The late Father Davazo was never very well after having the small-pox, which he caught here, and he died at Milian on the 27th September last.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court on Saturday, How-suan, a carpenter, was charged by J. Gardner, chief steward of the steamship *Diedor*, with endeavouring to obtain a passage surreptitiously from Singapore to this port. Complaint was he collected all the tickets. The prisoner was remanded for trial before the magistrate on the 23rd, and during the day he was remanded to the police station. The prisoner said when he got his ticket on board at Singapore he hid his ticket, but he had lost it—He was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hongkong, during the month ending 31st October, is published in Saturday's *Gazette* for general information:

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT
Oriental Bank Corporation	\$39,338
Chartered Monte Carlo Bank of India	1,000
London and Provincial	572,296
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	440,595
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,759,272
Total	\$3,177,583

The usual fortnightly entertainment will be held at the Temperance Hall, Stanley Street, this evening, commencing at half-past eight o'clock. No charge is made for admission.

Following Solo... "Sparkling Diamonds," Song... "Wine and the Wasp," "The Duck," "Song," "The Saucy Antelope," "Eating from Pickwick," From Mozart... "With gaudy whisks," Song (Spanish) "Mickey Free's Father," Song (Comical Character) "Medicine Jack."

The following account, received from the *Japans*, reports that during the nights of 16th-17th September the Australian three-masted barque, "A. B. C. B.," bound for Adelaid with a cargo of tea from China, struck off of New Kwai Wang and was seen in a hopeless condition. The captain and two sailors reached the island of Butan in a boat, after forty hours' rowing, where Captain Eto, of the steamer Karang, was requested to go to bring away the crew of the lost vessel, and to ascertain her condition. Of the crew of the *A. B. C. B.* who were left behind, the two sailors, the captain, and two others, were taken on board the *Karang* and were brought to Macassar on the 21st September, and conveyed to Manila on the 2nd October. The three who had been landed in Butan on the 2nd ult. the wind and the urge which was nearly all spent was sold at Macassar by auction, and brought 745 guineas.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND.

The following letter, received from the Government of Queensland, together with the précis of "The Chinese Immigration to the Colonies Act, 1877," of that colony, are published in Saturday's *Gazette* for general information:

QUEENSLAND, COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BRISBANE, 4th October, 1877.

Sir—I have the honor to forward herewith an Act to regulate the Immigration of Chinese, and to make provision against their being a large surplus Colony, which has quite the shores of the Flower Land in search of the competence denied to him at home thereby does his country a service. He not only makes a vacancy in

the overcrowded labour market in his native place, but he immediately becomes a larger customer for Chinese produce. A great part of British wealth is derived from her colonies. The man who at home is perhaps a burden on the community, is, when settled in a colony, an import and consumer of British manufactures and helps to keep going the great industries of his native land. Similarly the Chinese, wherever they go, import great quantities of goods of all sorts from their native country. scarcely a vessel leaves here or Shanghai for California or Australia without carrying a very large proportion of cargo for the Chinese resident in those countries. But the Chinese Government is not interested in political economy if it holds fast by tradition and scorns to take note of anything so trivial as the emigration of coolies. The mandarins are glad enough to get a returned native who has amassed money abroad into their clutches and squeezes part of his hard earnings out of him, but they fail to recognise the claims of Chinese men in foreign lands to protection against oppression. It is high time that the Chinese Government took steps to carry out in good earnest its declared intention of appointing Ministers and Consuls to foreign countries. It would also be as well for it to take formal cognisance of the Chinese immigration, and endeavour to put it on an improved basis. At present emigration from China is almost entirely confined to the male sex. The emigrants should be encouraged to take their wives and families whenever possible, and to make up their minds to settle in the country of their adoption. This is, we believe, what the Batavian Authorities wish to bring about, had by making allotments of ground to the Chinese they hope to attract permanent residents. In most countries the Chinese emigrant is purely a bird of passage, without the remotest intention or desire to settle. The land may be good and pleasant, the laws mild and just, but like Golosius's Traveller, "where'er he goes, whatever realm he goes," his heart untroubled fondly turns to the home of his childhood. It does not follow, however, that this homesickness will always be a characteristic of the Chinese, and it is properly encouraged, we believe that they might be induced to settle permanently in countries with climates resembling that of China.

Passenger trade should be accounted with the conditions applied to it by this Government.

—have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

—W. M. Miles.

The Honorable the Acting Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c., Hongkong.

ON THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF QUEENSLAND, INTITULATED "THE CHINESE IMMIGRANTS REGULATION ACT OF 1877."

Clause 2 provides that the master of every vessel having Chinese on board shall, immediately on arrival and before entry at the Customs, deliver to the collector, or other principal officer, a list of Chinese passengers on board.

Article 3 provides that if any vessel shall arrive in any port in Queensland having on board a greater number of Chinese passengers than in the proportion of one to every ton of the tonnage of such vessel, according to the registry thereof if British, or according to the tonnage of the vessel if not British, the master shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for each Chinese passenger so in excess.

Clause 4 provides that, before making entry at the customs, the master of the vessel shall pay to the collector, or other principal officer, a sum equivalent to twenty pounds for each Chinese passenger arriving otherwise than by sea, and to twenty pounds for each Chinese passenger arriving otherwise than by sea shall pay a sum of ten pounds.

Clause 5 provides that every Chinese arriving otherwise than by sea shall pay a sum of ten pounds.

Clause 6 provides that the office receiving this amount of ten pounds shall, without demand, furnish to the master of the vessel a certificate of such payment, or to the collector, or other principal officer, a certificate of such payment to the master of the vessel.

Clause 7 provides that any Chinese immigrant leaving the colony within three years after such payment, or paying to the collector, or other principal officer, a certificate handed to him on arrival, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Clause 8 provides that any Chinese entering the colony shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Clause 9 provides that the Chinese immigrant shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Clause 10 provides that the Colonial Treasurer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Clause 11 provides that no Chinese arriving otherwise than by sea shall be liable to make such payment unless he lands.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CLUB, 5TH DECEMBER.

November 10th.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

THE "JUSTICE" CASE.

Mr. Francis, instructed by Mr. Dowdy, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jaeger for the defendant.

Mr. Francis submitted that the warrant was issued on the 10th of November, and that he had given evidence for the defendant to be measured of the lots of land forming the subject of the suit, was further adjourned until Monday.

Royal Engineers.

Sergeant Alcock... 23 23 20 68

Private... 23 21 21 67

Inspector Whitchurch... 23 21 21 64

Inspector Cannon... 23 21 18 64

Sergeant Toomey... 23 21 15 61

Sergeant Orey... 23 21 12 62

Inspector Lee... 23 20 17 64

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ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Sergeant Alcock... 23 23 21 67

Sergeant Page... 23 21 19 69

Sergeant Rod... 23 21 16 64

Sergeant Williams... 23 21 15 63

Sergeant Anna... 23 21 14 62

Sergeant Bonnie... 15 10 10 40

Sergeant Thompson... 14 10 10 34

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SUPREME COURT.

November 10th.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

THE "JUSTICE" CASE.

Mr. Francis, instructed by Mr. Dowdy, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jaeger for the defendant.

Mr. Francis submitted that the warrant was issued on the 10th of November, and that he had given evidence for the defendant to be measured of the lots of land forming the subject of the suit, was further adjourned until Monday.

POLICE COURT.

November 10th.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

STEALING IRON.

Kwok Achi was charged with stealing some iron at the Wan-chai Slip.

Inspector Snowdon, a policeman, employed at the Slip at Lan-sen-man, said last night about half-past eight o'clock he saw the prisoner with the heap of iron produced in his hand. Witness called out to him, when he dropped the iron. Prisoner was employed at the Slip on a colour.

Prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

CHARGE OF STEALING SPURTS WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Hup Lee, a comedian, living at No. 49, Tung-yip Lane, was charged by Inspector Grey with retailing spurious liquors without a license.

Mr. Dowdy appeared for the defence and asked Mr. Russell for an adjournment until Thursday the 15th inst at noon.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAIR COOKIES.

Chamberlains, 2nd Floor,

